Lake habitat preferences of juvenile chinook salmon in controlled experimental arenas





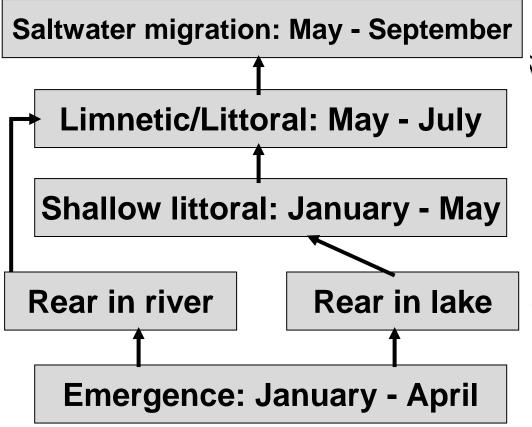
Chris Sergeant

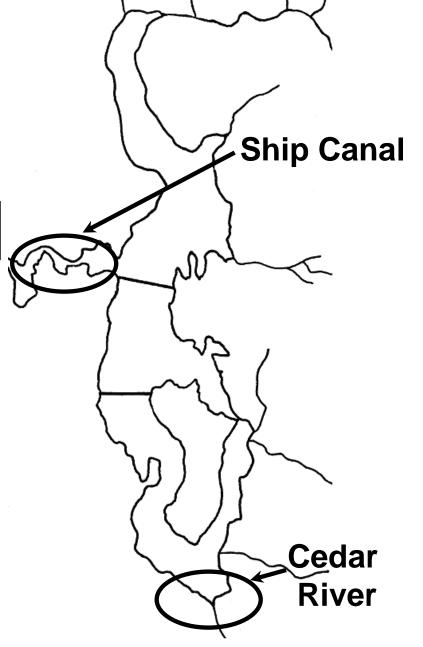
University of Washington – WACFWRU

Study funded by:
Seattle Public Utilities

Juvenile chinook salmon in Lake Washington

2 observed rearing strategies





Field observations on lake-rearing chinook

Temporal movement

- Littoral: January to Mid-May
- Limnetic: Mid-May to July

Observed habitat use

- Low bottom slope
- Sand, gravel substrate
- Shallow water < 0.4 m



2003 pilot study objectives

Baseline habitat preferences

• Substrate: Cobble, Sand

Bottom slope: 5% to 20%

- How does piscivore presence affect habitat preference?
- Is a large arena feasible?



The Arena



2003 pilot experiments - Seward Park

Average fish size: 73 mm, 3.72 g

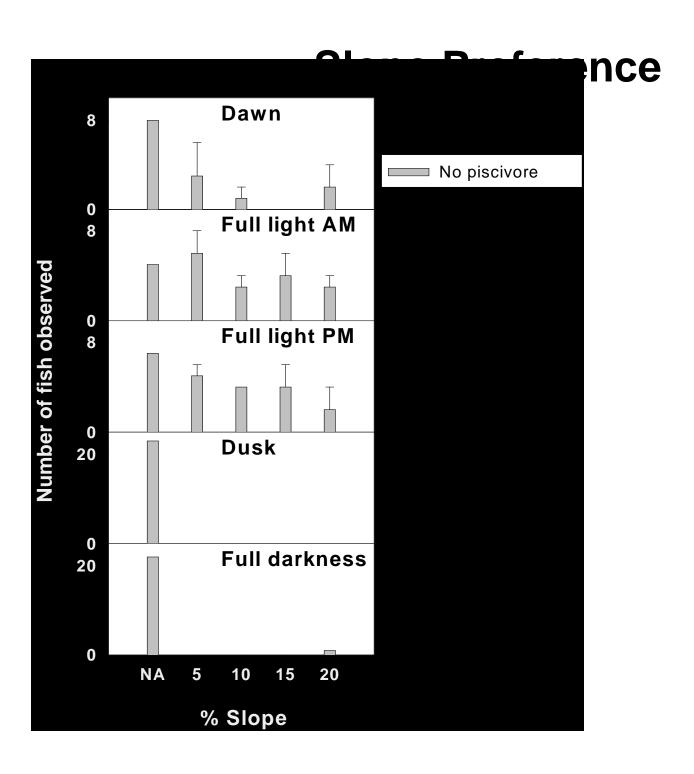
Fish source: Issaquah Creek Hatchery

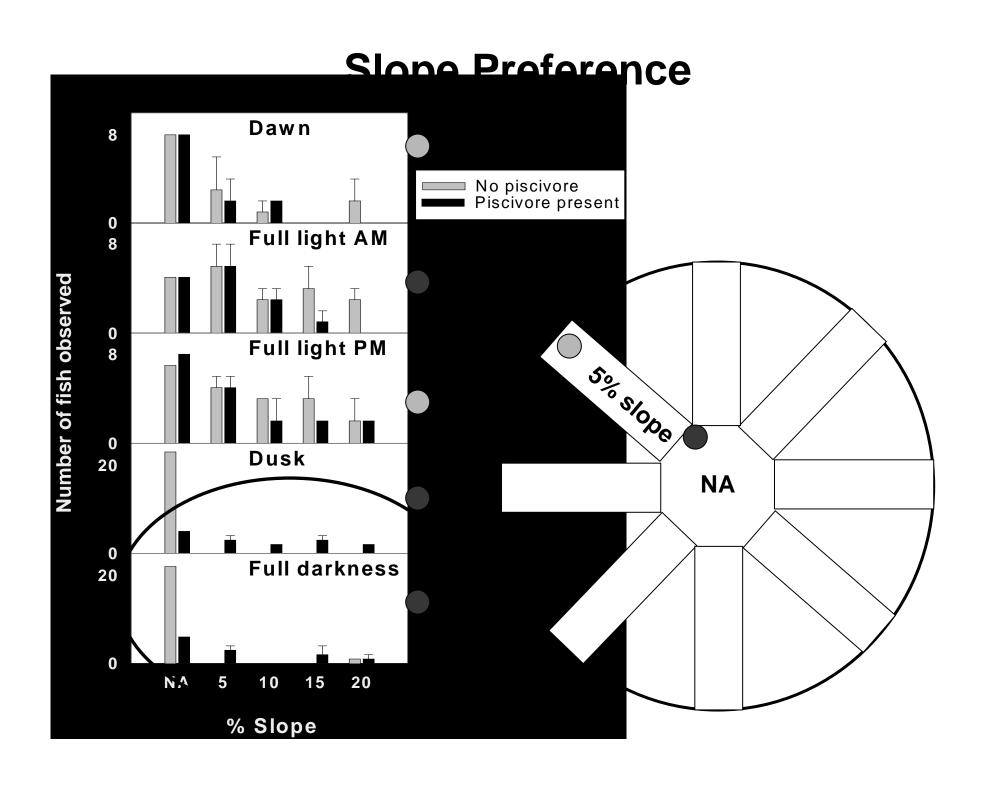
| Dates | Arena configuration | Piscivore present? | Naïve or experienced fish? |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 21-22 May | 5, 10, 15, 20% slopes Sand only | No | Naïve |
| 29-30 May | 5, 10, 15, 20% slopes Sand only | CT and SMB | Experienced |
| 5-6 June | 5, 20% slopes Sand and cobble | No | Naive |

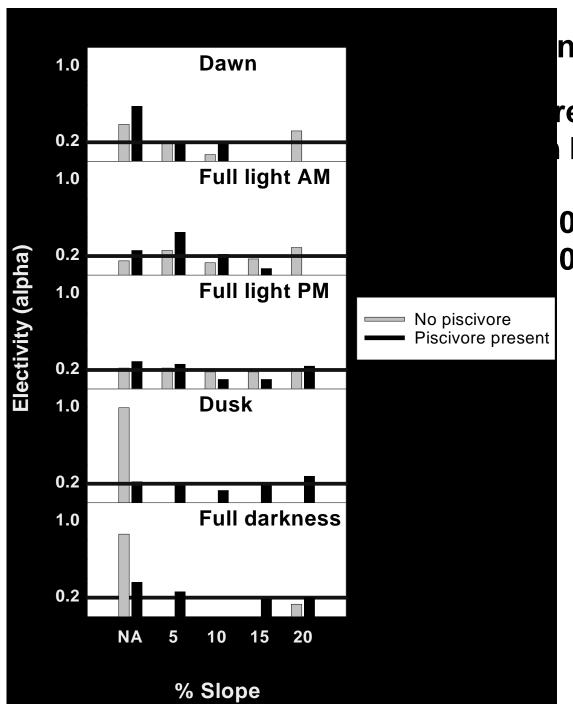
Experimental protocol

- 24 fish per trial
- Acclimation period: 24 hours
- Observation trials: Approx. 8 minutes
 - Dawn
 - Full light AM
 - Full light PM
 - Dusk
 - Full Darkness
- Data taken
 - Individual habitat choice
 - Location within habitat unit
 - Depth









ndex: Chesson's Alpha

reference based on habitat available

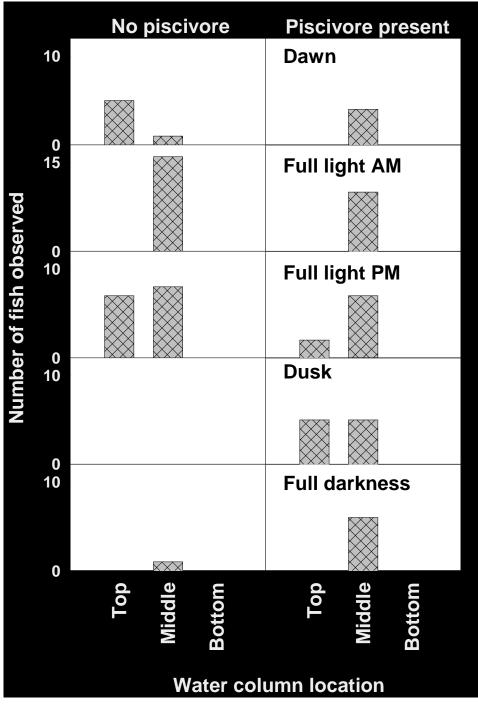
0.2 = preference

0.2 = avoidance

Dawn **Full light AM** Number of fish observed Full light PM Sand WWW Cobble Dusk Full darkness 0 5% 20% Slope

ction between slope and substrate

- 2 periods with significant preference for low slope habitat
- No significant substrate preference



Water column location

 Juvenile chinook tend to use upper portions of the water column

Pilot study conclusions

- Fish move to deeper water at night (neutral zone), but this movement is less apparent in the presence of piscivores
- Slope choice appears random, but there may be some preference for low slope
- Fish are mainly using top portion of water column
- Caveats
 - Only one size class
 - Low sample size

2004 experimental plans

- UW Hatchery
 - Slope
 - Slope and substrate
 - Shoreline type

- USGS @ Sand Point
 - Substrate
 - Cover (docks, woody debris)
 - Shoreline type



Repeat for three life stages: Fry, parr, smolts

Acknowledgements

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Seattle Public Utilities: Julie Hall, Keith Kurko

• Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife: Issaquah hatchery

